

# Newport Daily News.

Vol. VI.]

## The Daily News,

Published every Morning-Sunday excepted—at 197 Thames Street, a few doors North of the Post Office.

BY CRANSTON & NORMAN.

Single copy ONE CENT, or SIX CENTS per week, to the carrier.

The *Daily News* will be delivered to town subscribers, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, quarterly in advance, after the first quarter.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Firelines, or less, first insertion, 25cts.

" " each subsequent insertion, 10cts.

Over five lines, first insertion, 3 cents a line.

Each subsequent insertion, 2 cents a line.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as usages. His Officers are

BOSTON—3 Congress street.

NEW YORK—Tribune Building.

PHILADELPHIA—N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

Newport Post Office Mail Arrangements.

Providence. Mail closes daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 1/2 A. M., arrives at 3 P. M.

Boston, Fall River, Taunton, New Bedford, &c., closes daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 1/2 A. M., arrives at 2 1/2 P. M.

New York and Southern Mail-closes daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 P. M., and arrives daily (Monday excepted) at 5 A. M.

Westerly and S. Kingston closes Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M., and arrives Mondays and Thursdays at 7 P. M.

New Shoreham closes Fridays at 8 A. M., arrives Thursday at 6 P. M.

TIMOTHY COGGESHALL, P. M.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

On Pearl, Fulton and Water sts., New York.

BY H. JOHNSON.

THIS is one of the largest and best kept Hotels in the city of New York, Board \$1.50 per day. Its location is particularly convenient for business men, and Mr. Johnson, the popular and gentlemanly landlord, makes the comfort of his guests a constant study.

DUNLAP'S HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

No. 133 Fulton Street, Between Broadway and Nassau Street.

NEW YORK.

\$2 and 25c per week. 37 1/2 cts. per night.

PHILIP RIDER,

DEALER IN MARSH'S PATENT OIL, PINE OIL, PORTABLE BURNING FLUID,

And manufacturer of

COULTE'S CAMPFIRE, second to none in quality, and always at the lowest prices, and warranted to explode on contact.

Also, hanging and hand Lamps of every description, Globes, Cans, Wicking, extra Tubes, and in fact every article connected with the new and cheap system of mort light for less money.

NO. 171 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

R. P. BERRY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Office Corner of Thames and Main streets.

NEWPORT COUNTY DYE-HOUSE,

23 and 25 TANNER STREET, NEWPORT.

JOHN H. CLEGG will dye and finish in the best manner, Satins, Lustrines, Giro de Napa, Linens, Alpines, Pongee, Alpacas, Hosiery, Glaces, Ribbons, &c.

Also Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments of every description.

Particular attention will be devoted to articles of manoring. Gentlemen's Garments cleaned without raveling. Merino Shawls, Carpets, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, &c., cleaned with a superior finish, and without injury to the borders or colors.

No goods subject to the claim of the owner after one year from the date of entry.

All goods ready for delivery, 10 days after they are received at the Dye-House.

Oct 2

DYER'S HEALING ENDOCROATION, for sale wholesale and retail, by

C. G. HAZARD.

CANVAS CARPETS.

OPENED yesterday, a very large lot of Painted Oil Cloths, of all the various widths, and many very beautiful new designs. These goods are all of a superior quality, and warranted a very excellent and durable substitute for painted floors.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

R. J. STEVENS & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Merchandise and Ship Broker,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Upper California.

H. E. BARNEY,

PIANO FORTÉ TUNER,

NEWPORT, R. I.

(Residence, Pelham Street House.)

REFERENCE.—Prof. G. Taylor, Organist Trinity Church.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house recently owned and occupied by Robert Stevens, Esq., over New England Commercial Bank; for particular inquiries of

GEO. BOWEN & CO.

BLACKERS.—Sods, Bitter, Sugar, Wine Biscuit and Puff Bread, fresh and good.

W. H. STEVENS, 156 Thames-st.

Sept 18.

W. J. STEVENS & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Merchandise and Ship Broker,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Upper California.

LITTLELL'S LIVING AGE,

LITTLELL & Co., car. of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston.

This is work conducted in the spirit of Littlell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, the editor not only gives spin and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but also thus extending his scope and gathering greater and more attractive events, is able to increase the solid and substantial part of his literary, historical, and political heresies, to fully satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and steady Essays of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other Reviewers, and Blackwood's able criticisms on Poetry, its political Commentary, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery, and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, in the singular Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Atheneum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the solid and respectable Patriotic Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tail's, Misses' & Mrs. H. & S. and Sporting Magazines, and of Chandler's able Journal. He does not consider it beneath his dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and when he thinks it good enough, makes use of the shoulder of the Times.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa, into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our experiences. The Merchants, Traders, and Politicians, who are parts of the world, will be in our stores. It is to be expected of Americans to be interested in the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to

be in a state of war with each other.

W. M. BROWNE,

Opposite the Union Bank.

Sept 10.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES.

May always be found at the Subscriber's

most approved patterns, and set with

and warranted to work well. Also, tin and

iron hand, with their articles very

kept up in a store. Time apart, and sheet

was made to order. Orders solicited.

W. M. BROWNE,

Opposite the Union Bank.

Sept 10.

WILLIAM H. PEAK will receive orders for

Book binding, of all kinds, at Providence

prices, and guarantee punctuality and satisfactory work. Call at the Franklin Bookstore, 99 Thames Street.

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BY TELEGRAPH TO THE  
DAILY NEWS.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 1,

The Legislature organized to-day, by the choice of Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, and N. P. Banks, Jr., Speaker of the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

The correspondence between the Austrian chargé and Mr. Webster, read in the Senate yesterday, gave general satisfaction. Mr. Webster's letter is bold, dignified and conclusive.

The Naval Court Marshal is sitting daily, and is engaged in the examination of witnesses.

Abram Lincoln is mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Butterfield, as Commissioner of Land Office.

Snow falling here fast, the last four hours.

**THE DEATH OF A HUSBAND AND A WIFE.**—The Coroner was called yesterday afternoon to hold inquest upon the bodies of James Fralay and Sarah his wife who were found dead in their bed in the morning, at their dwelling on the West Chester Road, a mile or two west of the Market street bridge. Upon the investigation made by the Coroner it was ascertained that they had, with one of their children, been sleeping in a chamber adjoining which was another small room where they kept a coal fire burning all night. The gas from this fire had for several nights and days affected Mrs. Fralay, who, with her husband, were ignorant of the cause of the peculiar disease she experienced. After a thorough enquiry into the melancholy affair, the jury rendered a verdict that their death was caused by inhaling carbonic acid gas. They were about 30 years of age and were natives of England, the woman having been in this country four or five weeks. The child, it seems, escaped any serious effects from sleeping in the same room with her deceased.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Here are all necessary materials for the terrific romance.

**FALKEN TRAGEDY.**—Great sensation has been caused in the department of the Clergy by the arrest of the Countess du S.—and of the cure of the commune of St Germain, on the charge of having poisoned the servant of the latter, in order to prevent her from revealing the adulterous connection which existed between them. The body of the servant, which the cure had caused to be buried with great haste, has been dug up and poison found in it. When the Count du S.—, a highly honorable man, heard of the horrible secret, that they should both commit suicide and that their child, aged eight, die with them. The Countess consented. A pan of charcoal was lighted, and the three fastened themselves in a close room. When, however, the father saw his son struggling in the agonies of death, his courage failed him, and he broke the window for air. Medical assistance having been promptly afforded, all three recovered. The Countess and her electrical paramour were lodged in the jail of Angouleme, to await their trial for the alleged murder.—*Galigaud's Messenger.*

**NEGRO WIT.**—There is a tradition that one of the Esquires in Malden, Mass., had a slave who had been in his family until he was about seventy years of age. Perceiving that there was not much more work left in the old man, the Esquire took him one day and made him a somewhat pompous address, to the following effect: "You have been a faithful servant to me and my father before. I have been thinking what I should do to reward you for your services. I give you your freedom! you are your own master; you are your own man." Upon this the old negro shook his grizzly head and with a sly glance, showing that he saw through the master's intentions, quietly replied: "No, no, Massa, you eat & meat, and now you must pitch a bone!"

**QUAKER COURTESY.**—"Martha, do you love me?" asked a Quaker youth of a girl whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?" "Ah, Martha! but dost thou regard me with that feeling the world calls love?" "I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth; I have tried to bestow my love on all; and I may have sometimes thought perhaps that thee was getting more than thy share."

**THE HOLIDAYS.**—As a natural result of the feasting and drinking during the holidays, the body will become impure and lay the body liable to sickness and disease; to prevent which, rest should be had daily to Dr. S. P. Townsend's Saraparilla, an infallible remedy for all complaints arising from whatever cause they may."

**Mr. Rice.**—Mr. Rice, one of the editors of the California Courier, was attacked in the Merchants Exchange by Dr. Collyer, the model artiste man, who attempted to cowhide him. The cause was an article which Rice published, exposing Collyer's disgraceful exhibition. Some accounts say that Collyer got more than he bargained for, and came off second best.

**Mr. Finch.**—Mr. Finch says that a furious English, obstinate diehard, his servant because he has a Roman nose.

**Mr. Mountford.**—Mr. Mountford, who lectures this evening before the Mechanics' Association, is an English Clergyman. On the title-page of one of his books he calls himself in his quaint and antique style, "William Mountford, Clerk. He is the author of several volumes, which have been published, one of them for the first time, in this country, and read and re-read with great enthusiasm,—the two principle being "Martyria," a Tale, full of the finest moral and historical reflections, and suggested by early English martyrdom; the other, "Euthanasy," or Happy Death, being a series of conversations between a consumptive man and his aged uncle with whom he comes to reside and die. Mr. Mountford's style may be characterized as having a rich simplicity. There is, as we have intimated, a quaint air about it, at times, which carries one back to the olden days of Fuller, Herbert and Isaac Walton.

**Mr. Mountford.**—Mr. Mountford came to this country a year ago, as the guest of the Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Boston (so well known to our citizens by his lectures have,) who had been a great admirer of his writings, and edited them in this country—and by whose very high recommendation our Committee was induced to apply to him.

We have heard Mr. Mountford only in extempore speeches,—never in the pulpit, or in a set discourse; but we understand that he wins everywhere by a calm, beautiful eloquence of nervous thought and poetic expression,—a quiet strong current of enthusiasm,—the sparkling flow of a deep river of pure and rich ideas.

We give our readers a specimen of the "Martyria": "There is a preacher in the belfry as well as in the pulpit,—unimpassioned, but indescribable. Long buried and fresh corpses lie around him, and across these dead bodies does the iron tongue of Time preach to the living audience beyond. All the faces in the Church-yard are turned upwards; the spire above them points with its finger into heaven; and often do the tombs echo to the sermon which Time preaches out of the tower, especially at the midnight peroration. But there is no attention nor hearing nor knowledge in these, never to be broken out by the voice of the last trumpet. We all bewail bitterly, and sometimes with an agony of sorrow, the sleep of death; and yet it is but little harder than the sleep of the world and is not nearly so awful. Wisdom lifteth up her voice in the streets; and is commonly announced as if these streets were alleys in a graveyard; and, indeed, they are not unlike. For in every street, and on either side, many have a name that they live and are dead."

We think that we can ensure our readers who go to hear of "Our Ancestors, the Norsemen this evening, a picturesque, stirring and instructive lecture, which they will not soon forget.

**A SEVERE SATIRE ON THE "UPPER TEN."**—The N. Y. Evening Post says:

The young and beautiful Countess Dembiacki, who came to this country in July last, who is now honestly and nobly supporting herself by selling segars in Nassau street, next door to the office of the Evening Post, was born the Princess Czartoriska. It is somewhat singular, that while foreigners are so much interested in our fashionable circles this very lovely and accomplished young woman should not receive any attention whatever.

To which the Courier and Enquirer responds:

It does not so strike us. The lady, however highly born, however lovely and accomplished, has done nothing to make her the cynosure of eyes which see only through the glass of fashion.—She has never obtained herself on public notice—has never eloped—has committed no breach of decorum and challenged admiration for it, on the ground of her rank—she has lived the life of a true-hearted woman:—what is there in this calculated to attract the attention, or enlist the sympathy of "fashionable circles?"

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TREATY WITH THE WYANDOT INDIANS.

MILLARD FILLMORE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, a treaty was made and concluded in the city of Washington, on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, by and between Ardavan S. Loughery, Commissioner especially appointed by the President of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned, Head Chief and Deputies of the Wyandot Tribe of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act for their tribe, of the other part; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Convention concluded in the city of Washington, this first day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty, by and between Ardavan S. Loughery, Commissioner especially appointed by the President of the United States, and the undersigned Head Chief and Deputies of the Wyandot Tribe of Indians, duly authorized and empowered to act for their tribe.

(Whereas the people composing the Wyandot tribe or nation of Indians, have manifested an anxious desire to extinguish their tribal or national character and become citizens of the United States—believing their condition will, thereby, not only be ameliorated, but their welfare and prosperity greatly promoted. They have arrived at this conclusion in view of the fact that a new territory will, at no distant period, be organized by the Government of the United States, which will embrace within its limits their present lands and possessions, and thus they will again be surrounded by citizens of the United States. After a full consultation with their people, and upon mature reflection, the undersigned, representatives of the Wyandot nation, entertain the belief, that the evil effects always to be apprehended from such a state of things, will be avoided by their becoming citizens of the United States, and having the lands and other property accruing under treaty stipulations, now held in common by their people, fairly and equally divided among the individual owners, and secured to them in *severalty*:

And whereas, by the first article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Wyandot nation or tribe of Indians, on the 17th day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the said nation ceded and relinquished to the United States all the lands and possessions owned or claimed by them, within the limits of

consideration, Ohio, and Michigan, to the United States, by the second article of the treaty aforesaid, stipulate and agree to grant to the Wyandot nation a tract of land west of the Mississippi river, to contain one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres and to be located upon any lands owned by the United States, now set apart, or may in future set apart, for Indian use, and not already assigned to any other tribe or nation." And in further consideration of the aforesaid cession by the Wyandot nation, the United States by the third and succeeding articles of said treaty, agree "to pay the Wyandot nation a perpetual annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500) in specie," besides making other provision for the benefit of said nation, as follows: Blacksmith and assistant, \$750—iron and steel for shop, \$200—and for education purposes, \$500—all of which to be furnished and paid annually. It being expressly stipulated in the third article of the treaty before mentioned, that the annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, should include "all former annuities."

And, whereas, the Wyandot tribe of Indians were not put in possession of the one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, as stipulated in the second article of the treaty aforesaid; and they aver that in consequence of the United States having failed to comply with that stipulation, by not designating and conveying to them a country fit for farming purposes and suited to their wants, they were compelled to

purchase a home, of which they were then destitute, from another tribe of Indians. Accordingly on the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, they entered into a contract with the Delaware nation of Indians, by which they purchased of the last-mentioned nation, a tract of land containing thirty-six sections, (or twenty-three thousand and forty acres) and had granted to them, as a donation, three sections, (or nineteen hundred and twenty acres,) in addition, as set forth in the 1st and 2d articles of said contract or treaty, wherein these two tracts or sections of land are described as follows: "Three sections of land, containing six hundred and forty acres each, lying and being situated at the point of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers"—and the "thirty-six sections of land, each containing 640 acres, situated between the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, and adjoining on the west the aforesaid three donated sections, making in all thirty-nine sections of land, bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at the point at the junction of the aforesaid Missouri and Kansas rivers, running west along the Kansas river sufficiently far to include the aforesaid thirty-nine sections; thence running north to the Missouri river; thence down the said river with its meanders to the place of beginning; to be surveyed in as near a square form as the rivers and territory will admit of."

And, whereas, this said contract or treaty was ratified and confirmed by the United States, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 25, 1848; and which contains only the following provision: "That the Wyandot Indian nation shall take no better right or interest in and to said lands than is now vested in the Delaware nation of Indians."

The Representatives of the Wyandot nation, therefore, present a claim against the United States for the price of one hundred and forty-eight acres of land granted by the 2d article of the aforesaid treaty of March 17, 1842—fixing that price at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—and which claim, they conceive, is strengthened if not rendered valid, by the recognition of their purchase from the Delaware Indians on the part of the United States, as shown by the resolution confirmatory thereof, above cited. And they now ask that the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be allowed and paid to the Wyandot people in commutation of said claim.

And, whereas, the Commissioner on behalf of the United States, having carefully and attentively examined the application presented to him on behalf of the Wyandot nation both in regard to their desire to become citizens of the United States, and of their claims for payment, in money, for the lands granted to them by the treaty of 1842; and having, also, examined the public documents and other proofs, having reference to the subject, he is induced to believe, first—that the Wyandot people have so far advanced in civilization as to be capable, generally, of managing their own affairs, and are qualified and calculated to become useful citizens, a large portion whereof of being already engaged in agricultural pursuits; and secondly, that they have an equitable claim on the United States for the value of the lands granted to them by the treaty of 1842, aforesaid, but of which lands they were not possessed, in compliance with the stipulations of said treaty.

In arriving at this conclusion, however, it is expressly understood that it is not to be considered as an admission by the United States of either the policy or expediency of constituting lands granted to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, for money, or in fixing the value of such lands so as to serve as a precedent hereafter. But, under the peculiar

circumstances of the Wyandot tribe of Indians agreeing to extinguish their national existence and become citizens of the United States; thereby relinquishing all claims now held in their *national* or *collective* capacity, against the United States, the Commissioner aforesaid has agreed with the Wyandot Chief and Deputies, parties hereto, to conclude the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the stipulations set forth in the following articles, the Wyandot tribe or nation of Indians, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quit claim to the United States all the right, title and interest in the lands they now possess and occupy, or ever have possessed and held in common, either as original occupants of the soil, or acquired by virtue of treaty stipulations.

ARTICLE II.

The Wyandot nation aforesaid, in further consideration of the stipulations contained in the following articles, hereby stipulate and agree that their existence, as a nation or tribe, shall terminate and become extinct upon the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States; thereby relinquishing all claims now held in their *national* or *collective* capacity, against the United States, the Commissioner aforesaid has agreed with the Wyandot Chief and Deputies, parties hereto, to conclude the following articles, to wit:

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the foregoing grants and conditions, and for the purpose of gratifying the laudable desire expressed by the Wyandot people to become citizens of the United States, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the United States will pay them (the Wyandot people) for the one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, promised to them by the treaty of March 17, 1842, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, amounting to the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, in the manner following, to wit:

One hundred thousand dollars shall be invested in United States stock, to bear interest from the ratification of this treaty, at the rate of five per cent, per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government of the United States,

certificates of which stock shall be issued to the individuals now composing the Wyandot nation, in the manner and form hereinbefore prescribed. And for the purpose of enabling the Wyandot Indians [preparatory to their becoming citizens of the United States] to pay and extinguish all their just debts and liabilities, contracted in their *national* or *collective* capacity, either on account of the purchase of their lands from the Delaware nation or otherwise, the balance of eighty-five thousand dollars shall, upon the ratification of this treaty by the Senate, be advanced by the United States, in specie to the Chief and Deputies, signers hereto, or upon the draft or drafts drawn by them, or any two of them. And as the said Chief and Deputies are hereby made accountable for the faithful application of this fund, each and every draft or order they may draw upon it, will explicitly state the nature and character of the claim, and show that the debt or debts were fairly contracted by the properly constituted authorities of the Wyandot nation, and on account of the business of said nation; and after discharging all the national debts and liabilities of their tribe, they will distribute the balance, if any among their people, *per capita*.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States further agree to a commutation of the annuity and other claims of the Wyandot Indians arising out of former treaty stipulations, and which are to be considered as being all embraced in the treaty of March 17, 1842.

These annuities and other claims, producing an annual payment to the Wyandot nation of eighteen thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars, are hereby commuted for the sum of three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$379,800.)

And this sum of three hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, shall be added to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars stipulated to be funded, by the 3d article

of this treaty; and the aggregate amount of four hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, shall constitute a general fund, to be equally divided among the Wyandot people, and certificates of stock to be issued therefor, as mentioned in the preceding article, so that each and every Wyandot citizen shall have an equal share of the common property thus to be divided.

ARTICLE V.

The Wyandot tribe or nation having, by the first article of this treaty, extinguished their Indian or occupant title to all lands claimed or occupied by them the United States for the consideration hereinbefore set forth, do hereby renounce, convey, and guarantee in fee simple to the Wyandot people, all the lands conveyed or intended to be conveyed to them by the Delaware nation, in the treaty or contract entered into on the 14th of December, 1842, and ratified by the President and Congress of the United States, July 25, 1848, as fully shown in the preamble to this treaty; said tract or tracts of land containing thirty-nine sections, or twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. And the United States agree to cause an accurate survey of the boundary of these lands, to be made as soon after the ratification of this treaty as possible, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the said contract between the Delaware and Wyandot tribes.

ARTICLE VI.

In order that a fair and equitable partition and apportionment of the Wyandot lands mentioned in the foregoing article, may be made, so that they may hereafter be held individually and generally, it is hereby mutually agreed between the contracting parties that a commissioner, on the part of the United States, and three commissioners on the part of the Wyandot people, shall be appointed for that purpose—the latter to be appointed by the Chiefs and National Council of the Wyandot nation.

The duty of the Board of Commissioners thus constituted, shall be to take a census of all the individuals belonging to the Wyandot nation, and entitled to personal benefits accruing under this treaty—to make an accurate register of their names, ages, occupations and general condition.

And after these facts are ascertained to the satisfaction of said Board of Commissioners, then they shall proceed to make a just partition and apportionment of the lands

ited States and the Wyandot nation of Indians are abrogated and declared null and void by this treaty—except such provisions as may have been made for the benefit of private individuals of said nation, by grants of cessions of lands, or otherwise, which are considered as *vested* rights, but not to be affected by any thing contained in this treaty.

#### ARTICLE [XII].—2.

All the reasonable expenses attending the negotiation of this treaty, including a reasonable allowance for the expenses of the delegation, signers, etc., in coming to Washington, shall hereon be the business connected therewith, and in returning to their said treaty, shall be defrayed by the United States.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

This treaty shall take effect and be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as it shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by the Senates and National Council of the Wyandot nation.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-fifth.

By the President:

MILLARD FILLMORE,  
DANL. WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

#### MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Charles, Mr. Stephen Hammett, and Miss Abby Marsh, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Marsh, all of this town.

In this town, Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Gilbert Sprague, and Mrs. Mary S. Sprague, both of this town.

In this town, on Friday last, by Rev. Mr. Swinton, Mr. Nathan Weaver and Miss Lucy B. Allen, both of this town.

In this town, on Christmas evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Edward G. Smith and Miss Mary J. Davis, all of this town.

#### DIED.

In Providence, on the 31st, Mrs. Ann Spangler, daughter of the late Capt. John Lounion, of this town, in the 65th year of her age.

She was a devoted mother, and a consistent Christian; and we feel assured, that her spirit is mingling with the best inhabitants of heaven.

The storm that sweeps the winter sky  
No more disturbs her deep repose;  
Than summer evening's latest sigh,  
That shuts the rose.

Her soul, renewed by grace divine,  
In God's own image, fixed from clay,  
In heaven's eternal sphere abiding,  
A star of day.

CON.

#### Marine Intelligence.

##### PORT OF NEWPORT.

##### ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, January 1.  
Bark Fremont, Sear, Phil, B.-S.,  
Schr. Cor. Henson, Wate, Best, N. Y.; Presi-  
dent, Paddleford, Fall River, N. J.

##### MEMORANDA.

Old at Wilton, N. C., Decr. 26th, Brig. Gen'l Hawley, Staff, Havana; do at Savannah, Decr. 26th, Schr. Fakar, Gordon, do.

Ship Lucia, Townsend, sailed from San Fran-  
cisco, for Valparaiso, Novr. 16th. R. L. Ogden

was a passenger.

##### LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office Newport R. I. Jan. 1st 1851, when called for please say

"Adressed to P. M."

Arnold Nicholas Mason Geo B.

Allen Miss Elizabeth Mathews E.

Allen Miss Father Marshall Capt P.

Baxter Capt Zenos McCarthy Jerry

Brown Francis Mylne Miss Ann

Bergen James O'Brien Rosanna

Brown Abraham Remond Geo F.

Brown Jerry Reynolds Charles

Brightman J. M. Reynolds Major J. F.

Booth Mr. K. Sharpley Caleb

Congdon W. H. Spencer Thos II

Caumont Bridget Sixty John

Dad Mrs. Sison Doctor Julius

Edmundson Thos. Sison Summer

Fremont Thaxter Swan Rosalie

Furness Miss Sancte Taylor Maj. G.

Gallup Dr. L. Vandam Maj. E. 2

Griffith Geo Vandam Maj. E.

Ginn Capt James Wright Thos

Gurley Miss Elizabeth Wright S. S.

Hemanson J. C. Wright Thos II

Holton Lt. Wilson Capt Thos II

Holton Lt. Whiting Horatio N.

Harris Mrs. Sarah Willard James P.

Harrington Margaret Wilson Edward

Hopkins Fanny Z. Wirkle Wm. D.

Hurd Lt. James Wirkle Wm. D.

Jones Capt Woods John B.

Johnson Charlotte Ann. Woods Wm. B.

Lonegan Thos. Woods Wm. B.

Lonegan Dan'l Woods Wm. B.

Ladd D. Woods Wm. B.

Lewey Thos. Woods Wm. B.

Lawless Margaret Woods Wm. B.

Yorke John W. 2. Woods Wm. B.

T. COGGESHALL, P. M.

NEW WORK by Gran Aguilar. The Mother's Remembrance, a sequel to "Home Influence," by the author of "Woman's Friendship," "A Vale of Cedars," "The Women of Israel," &c.

"Whereas, By the Treaty of March 17th, 1842, between the United States and the Wyandot nation of Indians, then chiefly residing within the limits of the State of Ohio, the said nation of Indians agree to sell and transfer, and did thereby sell and transfer to the United States their reservations of land, one hundred and nine thousand acres of which was in the State of Ohio and six thousand acres was in the State of Michigan, and to remove to the west of the Mississippi river. And whereas among other stipulations it was agreed that the United States should convey to said Indians a tract of country for their permanent settlement in the Indian territory west of the Mississippi river to contain one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land—And whereas the said Indians never did receive the said one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land from the United States, but were forced to purchase lands from the Delaware nation of Indians, which purchase was agreed to and ratified by the United States: Now, in order to settle the claim of the Wyandot tribe of Indians to said land the United States having appointed A. S. Loughery a commissioner on their part, who, with the undersigned delegates from the Wyandot nation, have agreed to the following treaty:

#### ARTICLE I.

"The United States, in consideration that the Wyandot nation of Indians shall and do hereby release, relinquish and give up all claim to the said one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land agreed to be assigned and given to them by the treaty of March 17, 1842, hereby stipulate and agree to pay to the said Wyandot tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, being at and after the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in the manner and form following, to wit: One hundred thousand dollars to be invested in United States stocks, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, which interest shall be paid to them at the time and in the manner in which their present annuities are paid—and for the purpose of enabling the Wyandot Indians to pay and extinguish all their just debts, as well what is now due to the Delawares for the purchase of their lands as to others, the balance of said sum

being the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars, shall be paid to the Wyandot nation, or on their drafts specially describing, for what the drafts are given.

\*Change article twelve to article two.

Now, therefore be it known, that I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused

the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-fifth.

By the President:

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DANL. WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

RECEIVED for engraving, incising, and beautifying Hair, removing Snuff, Household, and all afflictions of the Scalp, and curing Eruptions on the Skin, Diseases of the Glands, Muscles, and Integuments, and relieving Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, &c., &c. With this preparation, "there is no such word as fail." The best Journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, proclaim either of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and saloons, with one accord, that, for imparting vapor, glazing hair, and curling, healing wounds, curing corns, &c., &c., and relieving disease of the scalp, the glands, and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice. In consequence, "there is no such word as fail." The income each sales of the articles have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail at twenty-five cents per bottle, which is from five to one hundred per cent. less than the price of any other preparation now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and skin, containing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of the hair, is a volume of money, for which each bottle is charged at one dollar.

The oil between the membranes which cover the skin, and the hair which draws its sustenance from this little envelope, is very elastic.

All diseases of the hair originate in the skin of the head.

If the pores of the scalp are enlarged, or if the hair and other fluids do not circulate freely, through the small vessels which form the basis of the scalp, the hair becomes brittle, and brittle, as the case may be. Stimulate skin to healthiness with the Tricopherous.

The torpid vessels, recovering their activity, will assuage the disease. All afflictions of the skin, and the disease of muscles and integuments, the poxes and the effects of the songs. It is upon the skin, the muscular fiber, and the glands, that the Tricopherous has its specific action, and in all afflictions and injuries of these organs, it is a sovereign remedy.

Sold in large bottles—price 25 cents.

For sale by the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by R. J. TAYLOR, Newport, and J. Balch & Son, Providence, R. I.

50 Bottles New Southern Peanuts just received and for sale by

BARBER & BOONE,

No. 4 & 6 Market Square.

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